The Closing Session-the Past, and the

Future. At twelve o'clock to-night, the present session of Congress terminates, and to-morrow the new President of the United States will enter on the dis charge of the duties of his elevated office. To the capital of the nation every eye appears to be directed, and there now centre the hopes, anxieties and fears of thousands.

A stormy and troubled Congressional session has thus, at last, come to a close. The fierce struggle of contending factions—the plots and intrigues of selfish politicians-the manœuvres of rival partizans-the corrupt and profligate schemes of unprincipled office-holders-cease for a time, and men can breathe freely for a moment, as they look back upon the past. After all, a great deal has been accomplished during this session of Congress. Postage reform-and Texas annexation, two of the great and deeply important issues on which the popular will had been so emphatically declared in the last election, have been triumph antly successful. In the success of both these measures, the independent and thoughtful mind discovers abundant cause for rejoicing. In the passage of the postage bill, the great principle has triumphed, the first great step has been taken, and full and complete reform in all its details, will follow in due time. The passage of the Texas resolutions is, indeed, a proof of the wisdom and the power of free government. Cliques, factions, party schemes, foreign opposition and influence, have all been torced to give way before the mighty movement of a free people, and this republic now stands, with the safety and utility of its system of government, freshly vindicated before the world.

Washington is now filled to overflowing. From north, south, east, and west, the living tide has been pouring in for the last fortnight, and every nook and corner is crammed with the pilgrims to the political Mecca. A great deal is said, and truly said, about the crowds of office-beggarsabout political corruption-about disgraceful scrambling, and intriguing, and plotting, and all that, but after all the scene which will be presented in Washington to-morrow, at noon-day, will be noble, spirit-stirring, hopeful, and joyful to the heart of the true patriot, and the friend of universal liberty. Another such sight cannot be witness ed in any other land under heaven. The spirit of every freeman should be there sharing in the glories of the hour, and devoutly uniting in the loud acclaim that will attend the inauguration of a chief magistrate, selected from their own order, and elevated to office by the untrammelled suffra-ges of a free and independent people. This is the time for right-hearted men of all parties to reflect upon the value of their privileges as citizens of this republic-to recall the heroic deeds and emulate the pure patriotism of those who bequeathed to them such a goodly heritage-to recollect the solemn obligations which rest upon them as Ameri-

The present is indeed a time, at which the leading men of all parties should seriously reflect upon their responsibilities and their duties. This coun try has now arrived at a most important crisis in its history. In the past there is a great deal calculated to stimulate, to encourage, to strengthen the genuine friends of democratic government. The future is full of beckoning omens of progress and prosperity. Peace and prosperity reign within our borders Increasing in population, in resources, in wealth in commerce, in all the means of national advance ment, with a rapidity unexampled in the history of civilization, this great confederacy of free states has already attained a commanding position amongst the nations of the earth. But with augmenting strength and influence, comes also increasing de mands upon the wisdom, the rectitude and the patriotism of all in whom the people have reposed trust and confidence. Let our Senators and Representatives then look well to this. The United States have but one foe to dread. It

s partizanship-fierce, violent, selfish, unprincipled partizanship. It is not foreign influence—it is not the crafty intrigues of a foreign power— it is not the hostility of a foreign government, that should inspire alarm. But it is that which is at work amongst ourselves-that which operates throughout the whole broad territory of the republic-that under whose unchecked influence patriot ism withers and all virtuous principle dies-it is party spirit that we have to fear. Against this let untainted by that partizanship which is accursed Differences in political opinion must and ought to exist in a community of free and thinking men .-That is not the party feeling which we denounce But it is the partizanship of the selfish, scheming, rabid, unprincipled politician-the man who trades in politics-who buys and sells in the shambles of political corruption-that is the partizanship that is to be hated and dreaded and destroyed. And we do trust and pray that the man who will to-morrew swear fidelity to the Constitution, in the face of Hea ven and of congregated thousands, will, throughout his administration, vindicate his claim to the love and gratitude of this nation and of posterity, by wielding his authority for the eradication that partizanship which we have denounced, wherever it may be found, whatever form it may assume, or under whatever disguise it may seek the accomplishment of its base and evil ends.

THE BISHOP'S SALARY .- What has been done about that all important point, the payment of poor Bishop Onderdonk's salary? It is said that a similar case was decided in the Court for the Correction of Errors of this State in 1826. The case was that of the "Reformed Dutch Church of Albany versus Bradford," and the decision reversed that of the Supreme Court, on the principle that a clergyman suspended by a competent ecclesiastical tribunal is not entitled to any salary or pay during the term of suspension. This looks rather adverse to the Bishop.

MANNERS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The abolitionists who attended the last discussion between Mr. Grant, the lecturer on ethnography and Dr. M'Cune Smith, the colored Demosthenes, made a fine dis-play of their courtesy and decency. Their conduct during the delivery of Mr. Grant's speech was indecent in the extreme. Giggling-hissingstamping-scraping and making all sorts of annoying interruptions to the speaker. They presented fine models of politeness to their grinning African brethren. As for the discussion itself, Grant completely demolished his antagonist, whose chief object appeared to be to show off the prodigious extent of his reading. Grant, however, had little honor to gain in meeting and overcoming such an antago-

THE NEW ÆRIAL MACHINE.-Mr. Muzzi's machine for arial navigation is an exceedingly ingenious affair. The private exhibitions which he has made of it have excited a great deal of curiosity, and it is likely that a public exhibition will be madin a few days.

SIGNOR SANQUIRICO .- The numerous admirers of this excellent artist in New York are very desirous that he should give a concert as soon after his return from Washington as possible. Signor Sanqui rico is deservedly a very great favorite, and if he gives a concert, it will be, we are sure, a bumper.

GRAND MILITARY BALL AT NIBLO'S .- The first Company of Montgomery Guards give their fourth annual Ball this evening; and, from the preparations and arrangements, promises to be as splendid an affair as any that has come off this season.

STEAM SHIP HIBERNIA left Boston on Saturday for Halifax and Liverpool, with thirty-five passen-

THE "NATIVES" AND THEIR ORGANS .- The "native" organs have a stereotyped manner of defenc against all accusations of unfaithfulness and imbecility in the party which they are supposed to re-present, that is rather amusing. Whenever any charge of violation of solemn promises and pledges
of glaring extravagance—of silly and ridiculous efforts at reform-or of reckless disregard of public duty, is preferred against the saints in the Corporaon, out come the organs with whole columns of the lowest and most vulgar abuse against the editer of the Herald; and if the poor "natives" have been more severely hit than usual, the organi throw in a considerable sprinkling of furious de-nunciations of his Holiness the Pope. Thus we can always ascertain with perfect precision the smarting of the "natives" by the degree of vio-lence with which they assail James Gordon Bennett and Gregory the Seventh.

We have had several notable instances of late, of this remarkably characteristic mode of defence adopted by the native organs. The other day we made a rather singular exposé of the munificent manner in which four of the auctioneers down town were rewarded by the Corporation. We re vealed the rather unpleasant fact that one thousand dollars, which ought to have gone into the City Treasury, had been absolutely distributed gratuitously amongst the auctioneers for reasons bes did the "native" organs offer ? Why a column or two of Billingsgate, in which the editor of the Herald was called a "monster"—a "villain"—a "liar"-a "rascal"-a "foreigner"-a "demon"the "worthless destroyer of every thing that was pure and lovely and of good report." But not one word of proof that our statement was incorrectnot one syllable showing that the charge was not in every iota, true. There was, indeed, a miserable and bungling attempt at explanation, by asserting that the Corporation had instructed the four auctioneer firms designated to sell the property, and that they had selected Mr. Cole as their agent to act as salesman. How ridiculous! Even admitting this-which can hardly be done with safety when it is known that some of the auctioneers had had no previous intimation before they received their two hundred dollars—still the question arises what services were actually rendered by these auctioneers entitling them to the liberality of the Corporation? Mr. Cole, the only person who performed any services in the case received \$70, we believe-upwards of \$900 then were absolutely thrown away, instead of being put into the City Treasury.

Then again with respect to the trickery and nice quiet management about the sale of the Corporation plate, which we also exposed, the same defence is made. "James Gordon Bennett is a monster-a villain-a rascal"-and so on. So also with respect to that grand scheme of jobbing and expenditure, the erection of an Alms House on Randall's Island, and as that exposé hit pretty hard, James Gordon Bennett is abused with more than usual ferocity. But no effort is made to dis prove our statements, or to escape from the un-comfortable position into which we have driven these miserable "reformers" by a truthful exposure of their imbecility, corruption, and unfaithful

ness to their pledges.

Do the "natives" really imagine that the people of this city will be satisfied with such a defence? When they are asked by this community why have ye not given us clean streets? will it be reckoned a satisfactory reply, "James Gordon When they are asked, Bennett is a villain?" why have you, instead of reducing the taxes as you promised, increased them \$250,000 in one year, will it be deemed a sufficient answer, "James Gordon Bennett is a demon?" When they are justly accused of corrupt contracts, and schemes of profligate expenditure, rivalling if not exceeding any ever made or concocted by their predecessors, do these silly men really imagine that the cry of "James Gordon Bennett is a monster !" will exculpate them ?

THE ELDRIDGE STREET PRISON.—We referred the other day to the condition of this prison which we represented as being in a condition that demanded the scrutiny of the authorities. Our remarks, brief and general as they were, have at tracted a great deal of attention, and the matter is now the subject of very general conversation and inquiry amongst all humane citizens. Our former remarks were made on the most authentic information, but we have since taken the pains to make a thorough investigation into the present condition every true man direct his earnest and persevering of this prison and its management, and deem it a of the facts which we have obtained.

In the first place, the Eldridge street prison

even under the best possible management, is altogether unsafe, and inadequate for the purposes of a place of confinement. The greater portion of the building is constructed of wood, and in case of fire, there would be scarcely any possibility of the unfortunate inmates being able to escape. Besides, the apartments are not at all adapted for the confinement of prisoners, the means of ventilation and of preserving cleanliness are utterly deficient, and altogether the place is about the worst that could possibly be selected as the abode of such a number of human beings as are now confined within its walls. But of the management of this prison we can hardly speak in terms of too indignant condemnation. If the authorities, whose duty it is to inspect the prisons of this city, be cognizant of one half of the enormities perpetrated in this establishment, they merit the execration of every just man for permitting such a state of things to continue one moment after they had became acquainted with it. The conduct of the turnkey towards the prisoners is represented as being cruel in the extreme. When the prisoners ask for fire, they are told to go to bed and keep themselves warm, their beds being miserable and swarming with vermin The food of the prisoners is brought from the "Tombs," and is cold when it reaches them. One man was on one occasion locked up for five days in a close room without air, because he dared to ask for a newspaper, whilst at the same time Polly Bodine was living sumptuously in the best apartments of the prison, entertaining parties of her friends every evening. The female inmates are obliged to work as menials, and the most abusive anguage, and often personal violence used towards the prisoners. In fact, the stories told of the ma nagement of the Queens' Bench in London appear to be quite verified in this Eldridge Street Prison. One great source of the abuses and evils in the management of this prison, appears to be in the permission given to the keeper to let the best apart ments, and allow especial privileges to those of the prisoners who can afford to pay him the sum demanded. This must necessarily lead to the grossest abuses. The reports of examining committees are not at all to be depended upon as convey ing an accurate idea of the state and managemen of such a prison as this. The impossibility of ob taining full and explicit evidence against the keep er from the prisoners who are entirely under his control, is obvious. The only proper remedy is to transfer the inmates to a suitable prison, and to abolish this wretched apology for a jail at once. Under the best management it would be a disgrace

Hupson River.-The following table shows the date of the opening and closing of the Hudson River at Albany, and the number of days that navigation was sus-pended for a series of years, from 1831 to the present time:

to a Christian country.

River closed. River opened.

River closed. River opened.
Dee'r 5, 1831 March 25, 1832.

21, 1832 21, 1833.

13, 1833 Feb'y 24, 1833.

Nor's 15, 1834 March 25, 1835.
Nor's 30, 1835 April 4, 1835.
Dee'r 7, 1835 March 28, 1837.

14, 1837 19, 1838.
Nov'r 25, 1839 21, 1839.
Dee'r 18, 1839 Feb'y 21, 1839.
Dee'r 18, 1839 Feb'y 21, 1839.
Dee'r 18, 1839 Feb'y 41, 1840.

5, 1840 March 24, 1841.
Nov'r 28, 1842 April 13, 1841.
Dee'r 10, 1843 March 18, 1844.

117, 1844 Feb'y 34, 1845.

aptain Ward, arrived yesterday from Havana with advices to the 20th ult. inclusive. We are indebted to Captain W. for the latest papers. According to the Diario dela Habano, of the 20th and our correspondent, the old duties on rice, lumber, potatoes, &c., were to go in force on that day

instead of the 6th of April, as before decreed.

Most of the vessels were leaving Havana in bal-last, in consequence of the scarcity of freight. Molasses was slowly coming in. It was held a

2 rls. per keg. Only a few sold to fill up nearly oaded vessels.

There has been a fall of snow in the interior of Cuba. On the 10th ult. the mercury was down

to 40 0 [Correspondence of the New York Herald.] HAVANA, Feb. 20, 1845.

Our last date from your city is the Herald of the 5th inst. which reached us by the Alabama steamer, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday in three days, with 44 passengers on board, and some ninety-five horses for account of this Government.

Clayed Sugars are beginning to arrive in the market, but in consequence of the limited stock on hand, as yet holders are asking exorbitant prices, and 7s. 11 rs. per arroba for assorted good quality has been submitted to in some few purchases.—Of Coffee there is a great scarcity existing, few transactions have taken place at \$6 to 9 per 100, according to quality. This crop will be exceedingly short. Molasses has advanced to 2rs per keg, at which dealers are firm—3000 hhds. have been taken by one house on speculation at same rate.

been taken by one house on speculation at same rate.

In freights little is doing, owing principally to the backwardness of the crops of all kinds of produce, caused by the October gale. Some few vessels have been taken for Molasses to the United States at \$2 a 2½ per 110 galls. to load at outports. To Cowes and a market £2 155 per ton; Trieste, £3 10s. Masters are holding out for higher rates, which may be obtained when crops come forward more freely at market.

The duties on lumber, rice, potatoes and other provisions, which were taken off in October, are said to be added again by to-morrow. A decree from our Intendent General is confidently looked for in the morning papers.

for in the morning papers.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA. - Welhave received El Liberal, published at Caracas, of the 1st ult. It gives us intelligence of the election of Sr. Diego Bautica Urbeneja as Vice President of the Republic, by a vote of 52 to 8, and the result is called in El Liberal, the administration paper, "a splendid

El Liberal, the administration paper, "a splendid national triumph."

LATE FROM BARBADOES—DESTRUCTIVE CON FLAGRATION.—By the arrival of the Britannia, Captain Smith, Irom Bridgetown, Barbadoes, we have received a file of the Barbadoes Globe to the 10th inst. The Globe, of the oth inst. is filled with an account of a most disastrous fire which accurred at Bridgetown, on the night of the 3d and morning of the 4th inst. That paper says: "A fourth of the stone-built portion of our city is in rains! Hundreds of the inhabitants are without homes, clothes, or furnitures, and thousands upon thousands of pounds sterling worth of property has been destroyed in various ways, or totally consumed by the devouring element?"

The Globe then gives a list of about two hundred houses burned, and a statement of the losses incurred by the fire, amounting in the aggregate to about two millions of dollars.

The Globe to same afternoon, adds:—
"All business in the city is quite suspended, the stores closed, and every one's thoughts engrossed by the late overwhelming calamity. The master and passengers of the Maid of Erin, which arrived here next morning from Grenada, describe the appearance of the conflagration as seen by them fifty miles at sea, to have exhibited a spectacle of fearful sublimity; but to us on shore it was one of unmitigated horror and awe, as we could only view it in detail, and amid the distractions of wailing and lamentation—the cracking and rouring of the frame—the falling in of the roofs—the crics of the working parties to each other—the occasional desfening explosions of gunpowder, as the houses were blown down by the artillery—and worst, and most revolting of all, the hellish shoulings and hurrayings of the drag of the populace, rejecting at the progress of the work of destruction and desolation."

The Globe then gives the following remarks in regard to the conduct of the free mergres on the accession.

ing at the progress of the work of destruction and decolation."

The Globe then gives the following remarks in regard
to the conduct of the free negroes on the eccasion,
which is indeed a striking commentary upon the practical working of abelitionism in the British Dominions.

"We would willingly stop here, did not stern truth
compel us to notice in the strongest terms of indignant
censure, the almost general disgraceful conduct of the
lower classes of the assembled black male psyntationtheir manifestations of delight were hideous and demonisac—they would render no useful assistance in bringing
water to the engines or aiding in their working, but it
was high sport to them to break into every house as the
faanes caught it, dash out shutters and windows which
they could, if necessary, have easily opened, and thence
fing into the street every heavy article of furniture;
even to tables and pianos—atterly reckless whether they
fell or not on the heads of those who were passing under
on their lawful and benevolent pursuits; and after this
public and wanton destruction of property, they descended, staggering under the weight of valuable property
which the suthorities were generally too busily engaged
to detain; and thus immense loss has been superadded to
the already sufficiently heavy sorrow of the homeless and
the outcast."

The Governor had at once convened the House of Assembly for the nurses of faking into cansideration the

The Governor had at once convened the House of Assembly for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject, and of affording relief to the sufferers. It was also recommended that a collection be made in every church and chapel in aid of the funds for the relief of the sufferers from the fire, on Sunday the 16th February. His Excellency had also appointed a committee of relief, and the spare wards of the Lunatic Asylum had been thrown open for shelter, as also the spare wards of the Central Pelice station.

Police station.

A public meeting of the citizens was held on the day following the fire, at which his Excellency the Governor

presided, and resolutions passed, taking immediate measures to afford relief to the sufferers.

On Saturday the wind blew from its old quarter—the eastward—and enabled many of the planters of the island to grind down the canes which we mentioned in our last as having been cut. To-day it is also from that point, but very light; all the mills within our ken, however, are going round merrily.

point, but very light; all the miss waters of the city ever, are going round merrily.

On Friday a whirlwind passed over a part of the city and its suburbs, which occasioned much alarm to the in habitants. It was peculiarly severe in the vicinity of white Park Road, and on the wharf—some trifling da mage is stated to have been done by it.—Savannah George Pub. 27.

white Park Road, and on the wharf—some trifling da mage is stated to have been done by it.—Savannah Georgian, Feb. 27.

FROM ICHABOR.—Captain Root, of the brig Thomas Winslow, arrived at New Bedford from Ichaboe, with 180 tons guano, reports that the first quality of guano is nearly exhausted. There were vessels enough at Ichabos, when the Thomas Winslow left, to take off the whole of the guano on the island. The regulations made by a self constituted committee of Irish laborers, who were sustained by the commander of the British steamer Thunderbolt, were at first, that no American vessel should load until the British ships had loaded. But this regulation was not enforced in every case. Some vessels should load until the British ships had loaded. But this regulation was not enforced in every case. Some vessels shed offered as high as £4 per ton for the use of the staging erected by ships that had been among the first loading at the island. Considerable damage had been done among the shipping by vessels coming in contact with each other, a heavy swell rolling in at times, knocking away some days several bowsprits, and otherwise damaging the hulls. One captain of an English ship had been killed at the island. The number of vessels at Ichaboe, when the Thomas Winslow left, was about 300 English, five American, and one French—Newburypert Herald, March I.

The Barbadoes Globe of the 10th ult., says:—The Laidmans arrived here from Ichaboe on Monday last, without one pound of guano—neither was her Captain able to obtain any of that manure, although he searched Mercury Island, and a considerable portion of the coast and other places without success—it having been taken away by the numbers of vessels which had visited there previous to his arrival. Captain Walker reports that there was, on a calculation, about 25,000 tons of Guano at Ichaboe—which would be taken away by a fourth of the vessels which had visited there previous to his arrival. Captain Walker reports that there was, on a calculation, about 25,000 tons of G

FROM TRINIDAD, CUBA.—By the brig Casco, Capt Lemont, from Trinidad, we learn that the market was well supplied with American produce, and that the molasses crop will fall far short of its usual quantity. No freights offering. The C. arrived here yesterday, in distress, bound to New York.—Cherleston Courier,

Tobago.—From a number of the Chronicle newspaper, of the above named island, dated January 13, and which came to hand on Friday last, we extract the following distressing intelligence:—"Never do we recollect to have seen so much sickness and so many deaths among the natives, as at this season of the year. There is scarcely a family in and about town wherein some of its members are not afflicted with fever, or some other disease. The gentlemen of the medical profession have enough to occupy their time and employ their talents at present.

DEMARARA -- By the New York Packet, from

Demarara, we receive papers from that port in which we notice the arrival at Berbrice of the Roger Stewart, on the 20th of January, with 28 African emigrants from Sherra Leone. The Berbice Gazette says:—
"This arrival created a great sensation, and every foce bore token of the satisfaction the event occasioned."—
Doubtless, these are some of the fire laborers the British are about introducing into their colonies—the captured, condemned and apprenticed cargoes of the slave vessels taken by them.—N. O. Bulletin, Ftb. 23.

Attempt to Abduct a Slave.—On the 25th ult., Captain John Dillion, of Savannah, took a negro man slave, whom he has the control of, from on board the British bark China, Capt. Jones, about four miles from Tybee Island, where she was at ancher, on her way to Liverpool. But for the fact of an extraordinary detention of the vessel after she had left the city, the negro would have been successfully stolen away from his owner. The vessel left the city on the 23d, bound to Liverpool, and after she had left the city, the negro would have been successfully stolen away from his owner. The vessel left the city on the 23d, bound to Liverpool, and after she had left the city in many and the negro found scorted in one of the seamen's bunks.

Amusements,

-The sinfonia eroica was soleudidly performed ; indeed it would be hypercritical and difficult too, to find a fault. Mr. Wiegers has led the orchestra for the first time, we believe; if so, we would ad vise the government to have frequently recourse to his services, for he is equal to any, and superior to many of our American leaders; his beating was cool and deliberate, in spite of his maiden essay. The next piece was the roads from Il Furioso, sung by Madame Arnoult with all the charms of a melodious voice, of a superior method, and of that fire, which blazes only on the heart of the true musician. She labored under great disadvantage, thanks to the government, which did not insist or having the cotton draperies removed, and which want of foresight made the Apollo as bad a concert room as the Tabernacle. It may not be uninteresting to mention that the lead-ing profession have been divided for some time into face ists and backists, that is, whether the leader ought to turn his face or his back towards the audience. We perfeetly agree with the remark of one of our best musicians, that it is silly to spoil one's enjoyment of the beautiful by being rabid at a conductor's mode of standing either upon his head or the antipodes. It really is of no consequence, provided the piece goes well. But to ensure this, it is necessary that the leader should be in a direct communication with the prominent performers. This was not the case last night in the second air from Robert le Diable, sung by Madame Arnoult, as well as in the dialogue, brilliantly executed by Messrs. Kyle and Gronevelt, and in Lindpaintner's sinforia concertante. It really required the sound musical talent of the lady pour se tirer d'affaire. Bating the want of harmony between the singer and the accompaniment-shorn of trombones and harp-it was sung in a most touching and impressive manner, felt and duly appreciated by the public. Ries was one of the very few pupils of Beethoven; to show the difference between master and pupil, probably was the reason why this noisy, although brilliant piece, has been introduced. It was well executed, as well as the overture to the Najaden by Sterndale Bennett the protegé-and a worthy one too-of Mendelssohn. Poetry of feeling, freshness of idea, a skilful instrumentation and originality of rythme, fully indemnify for its cumbrous length. The room was crowded to suffocation.

THE WEATHER .- Murch has come in like a lamb; yesterday the weather was beautiful; win ter seems to have disappeared altogether. And we are not alone in the enjoyment of mild weather; the Canadians appear to have their share of it also; but they have snow and we have not:-

From Montreal Herald, Feb. 26.]

The weather for the last four days has been a complete thaw, and the streets are in a horrible state. The thaw coming so soon after the tremendous snow stoim, the snow on the roofs of the houses was accumulated in great quantities, and for two days it was dangerous to walk or ride in the streets.

quantities, and for two days it was dangerous to wank or ride in the streets.

[From Quebec Mercury, Feb. 20.]

Succeeding our late heavy falls of hail and snow, we have had unusually mild weather. Yesterday and to-day it has been thawing, and the roads in the city and its vicinity are full of cahets. We have seldom seen the river at this season of the year so clear of ice. Yesterday, hardly any was to be seen, facing the city, an l'to-day but a few small pieces drift up and down with the cide.

[From Kingston Whig, Fer. 21.]

For the last week the weath the beam singularly mild and pleasant for the season. The thaw has been very rapid, and the immense heaps of snow that filled the roads and the streets are fast disappearing. The sun has also an injurious effect on the ice, and crossing to the opposite American shore is no longer sate, with teams. The sleighing is getting bad—cahots, from one to three feet deep, and filled with water, are to be met with in all directions.

Miss Revnolds, who has been for some time past pursu ing her musical studies with great success, has again returned to the stage. She possesses great versatility of talent, and is rapidly attaining a very high rank in the

profession.

Mr. H. Placede-terminated his engagement at the Mobile Theatre, on the 21st ult.

merskold. My Mad. How Miss Clerendon and Mr. Dempster give a musical and dramatic entertainment in Washington this evening. Howes and Mable's Circus Company are in New Orleans.

Mr. Henry Phillips is announced to make his appear ance in St. Louis during the present week. The New Orleans papers state that the members of the chorus of the Italian Opera have been for some time in rehearsal at the American theatre, and within a day or two the principals have arrived, and in the course of a fortinght will give their first representation. The death of Mrs. Charles, once Mrs. Hamblin, is an

The Seguin troop, at the latest accounts, were getting to the close of their engagement in Charleston. They have met with extraordinary success, and gained are abundant harvest in the South.

PARK THEATRE.-This is the last week of the performances of the National Circus Company in this city. Those who let the opportunity slip witnessing these excellent performances, will regret it.

Cupid's Visit to Gouraud's

Love determined one day, in his Paphian bower, To spend in the city of Gotham an hour. His bow and his quiver he hid in a rose. And, doming a suit of plain citizen's clothes, Stole a cloud for his chariot, from Juno's pavilion. And alighed in Broadway, a handsome civilian! And, donning a suit of plain citizen's clothes,
Stole a cloud for his chariot, from Juno's pavilion,
And alighted in Broadway, a handsome civilian!
He entered each store, and examined with care
Jewels, watches, silk fabrics, choice cabinet wars,
And other et ceteras of luxery fair;
Till at length, as if something more rare he discerned,
The celestial stranger down Walker street turned;
And pausing at Gourand's Liquid Rouge, be declared,
This, by Yennu's girlde, 's the temple for me!"
With the tist of Gourand's Liquid Rouge, he declared,
That the blush of Auror could not be compared;
Nor Diana so splendid a forebad reveal.
As with case was obtained with the Poudre Subtile.
Then he vowed, e're from Gourand's he ventured to slope,
He for Yenus must purchase some Italian Soap,
(As the hot breath of Phoebus had tam'd her past hope:)
Even Hebe's complexion, ho'd deemed without stain,
He thought 't would add charms, and th' old ones retain;
Then he vowed, by his wings, there were not in Jove's He
Spells so potents s those as Gourand's, sixty-seven.
Now, whether Young Love did some patent bestow
In his flying-pop visit to Felix Gourand,
Is a secret—but this 'tis but justice to say,
From Beauty's own Temple—the matchless depot
Of her agent in Walker street, Doctor Gourand.
Cautiom—Never buy Dr. Gourand's Chemical Perpare
accept at the original depot, 67 Walker street, first stora
Broadway.

Agents—Aden

Caution—Never buy Dr. Gourand's Chemical Perparations except at the original depot, 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

Agnyrs—Jordan, 2 Milk st., Boston; Brown, 76 Chesnut st. Philadelphia; Heinitsh, Lascaster; Carleton & Co. Lowell; Bliss & Co. Springfield; Dyer, Providence; Green & Co. Worcester; Bull, Hartford; Ferre, Middletown; Myers, New Haven; Tousey, Rochester; Backus & Bull, Troy; Fierce, Albany Storrs, Hudson; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore.

Rhecumatism and Gouts—The Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Klizir, for Rheumatism. These two preparations have cured thousands of the vary worst and failed. This has performed an easire cure, so that the user has been restored to he family, business and friends, perfectly free from any thing like psin, ackness, or debility, and we would refer the skeptical to the following grutlemen who have been cured by their use—Hobt. G. Nellis, 137 Broadway; A. B. Tyler, 7 Rector street; Mr. Pearard, at Tsummany Hall; Mr. Grides in Presborn 181 Front street; also, Mr. Jennings, proprietor of the City Hotel, who we nessed the remarkable effects of this remedy upon Mr. H. H. Hibbard, of Sandusky city, Ohio, who, while doing business in this city, was taken suddenly with a most violent rhemmetic stack, and was cured in a few hours by this Lietiment and Elvire. It is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism, or the price returned.

Sold only at 21 Courtlandt; 19 Termont Row. Boston; 59 Poydrass street, New Orleans; 65 Second street, St. Louis.

A Song—Ain—She wore a wreath of Roses.

She wore her face all pimples
The night that first we meet: s
And though her chin was finely dimpled,
And her hair as black as jet,
Yet her complexion wanted clearness,
And her eye that ray of hope
That all can have who use a cake
Of Jones' Chemical Soap.

And once again I met her no pimples now were there; But her face was clear and beautiful, and her neek white and fair: And standing by her side was one she sought, and not in vain,
To use a cake of Jones's Soap, and case her mind from pain
She used it; and her akin is now as white as driven snow—
Her hands, her arms, her cheeks, her neck, are free from ble

She used the family her cheeks, not mish now.

I saw her glorious, beautiful—with such beauty none can have glorious, beautiful—with such beauty none can be a saw her glorious. I saw her glorious, beautiul—with succeedanty none can But those who use a cake of Jones's famous Chemical Saap. Reader, try Jones' Soap once. You will not be disstrisfied—a effects are really singularly mollying on the skin—to see wit clears, softens and beautifies it curing all eraptions and sigurements, such as pimples, freckles, salt rheum, tan, sun-irn, morphew, &c. The genuine is sold no where in the city at at the sign of the American Eagle, \$2 Chatham street, or 13 Broadway, New York, 5 State street, Boston; 3 Ledger mildiugs, Philedelphia; 27 State street, Albany.

Buildings, Philodelphia; 37 State street, Albany.

Joseph W. Hoxle, Esq., who was bent nearly double with Rheumatism, was enabled, after wearing one of Sberman's Poer Man's Plasters twelve tours, to get up and dress himself. In two days he was perfectly well. It is a sovereign remedy for pains for weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, peck and limbs, and is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world. So great has its reputation become, that one million a year will not supply the demand.

Dr. Sherman's warehouse is 108 Nassau street. Agents, 107 East Broadway: 10 Astor House; 227 Hudon street; 188 Bowery; 77 East Broadway: 56 William street; 139 Falton street, Brooklya; and 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia.

lya; and 3 Ledger Buildings, Philadeiphia.

All Philadeiphia Saboer philone to the diseaso must be paid to the agents, Zieber & Co., 3 Ledge, Buildings, Third street, near Chestnut, where single copies may also be obtained daily at 10'clock.

[7] All the new and cheap Publications for sale at their establishment, wholesale and retail.

[7] With the exception of one paper, the "Herald" is read as much, perhaps, in Philadelphia, as any paper published in that city, affording a valuable medium to advertisers. Advertisements handed to the agents at half past 4 o'clock, will appear in the Herald next day.

Comstock & Co.'s Concentrated Compound
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla—for the cure of
Chronic Rheumatism,
General Debility,
Cataneous Diseases,
Scaly Eraptions,
Timples or Fustules,
and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exrosatre and imprudence in life, excessive use of mercury.
This celebrated medicine is pepared in the most approved
namer from the purest ingredients, and is sold at such an exremely low price that all can afford to use it, viz:—50 cents per
outle, or \$4\$ per dozon, in as large bottles as others that sell at
he enormous price of one dollar per bottle. It can be found
style at Courtland at.

See Comstock's Advertisement in another

Medical Notice.—The Advertisements of the New York College of Medicine and Pharmacy, established for the Suppression of Quackery, in the care of all diseases, with berealter appear on the College of the College, St. Nansu stree-pers.—Office and Count ing Kooms of the College, St. Nansu stree-

MONEY MARKET. Sunday, March 2-6 P. M.

The stock market closed yester by very heavy, with prices tending towards a farther decline. The market has been for the past week very much depressed, in consequence of the reports in relation to the Texas resolutions, and their probable passage. In anticipation of these resolutions, prices gradually declined and the market became so heavy, that when they actually passed, prices were much steadier than expected. The market received the shock in anticipation, so that when the cause really came, it had very little effect. This is often the case, in the stock market. The bears have made much capital out of the Texas excitement, and they must now get up something to supply its place. Congress adjourns in a couple of days, when all the interest and anxiety now felt in relation to political affairs will die away, and the public mind be able to devote itself to commercial matters. Business generally is invariably unsettled so long as Congress is in session, and an adjournment is looked upon by the mercantile classes as a relief from much doubt and uncertainty.

We have no doubt but that a very active business will be done soon sfer an adjournment takes place. Stocks will improve without doubt, with every thing else. There are no doubt other things that tend to depress the stock market besides the complexion of political affairs; but a return of confidence, the easy state of the money market, and the improvement in trade generally must have a favorable influence on prices, and give the bulls an opportunity to make up some of their losses. It does not st present appear possible to get up a very great speculation in stocks. Prices for many stocks are already too high, and there is not that margin for a farther advance that there was last year at this time. Some of the most worthless fancy stocks are capable of being run up one or two hundred per cent, but this is not very probable at present. The bears have every thing in their favor, and the bulls can only get up a temporary and a very limited improvement at the best.

SECTION 1. States that not fewer than five persons can associate and form companies to carry on banking.

SECTION 2. The aggregate amount of capital stock of all the companies, authorized by this act shall not exceed six

SECTION 2. The aggregate amount of capital stock of all the companies, authorized by this act shall not exceed six millions, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SECTION 2 and 4. Divides the State into twelve districts, and states the number of companies to be formed in each. SECTION 3 and 6. Appoints and regulates a Board of Bank Commissioners to continue in office one year.

SECTION 7. Compels those associating to form a company to state the name assumed, where located, amount of capital stock, number of shares, residence and number of shares held by each member of the company.

SECTION 8. No company, permitted to commence business under this act, as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, unless its capital shall be at least \$100.000; nor as an independent banking company, unless its capital is at least \$60,000; nor in either case shall the capital of any company exceed \$500,000: Provided, however, that the certificates of the funded debt of Ohio, or of the United States, deposited with the Treasurer of State, as collateral security for the redemption of the notes of circulation of any independent banking company shall not be deemed a part of the capital stock of such company. At least thirty per cent of the capital stock of each company shall be paid in gold and silver coin, or their equivalent, one half of which, at least, shall be in gold and silver coin, and shall be in the astual possession and bone fide the property of the company at the time of the commencement of its banking buffness.

SECTION 9. States that if Commissioners appointed by the 5th and 6th sections, shall find more applications from companies from any district than this act allows, they shall prefer such companies as have the largest capital. Provided, at least, thirty per cent thereof, shall have been paid in; also, the company or companies whose stock is in the largest proportion owned by chiziers of the county in which such company or companies whose stock is in the largest proportion owned by the citizens of the State; and the compa

SECTION 16. The Board of Control, until the affairs of

SECTION 16. The Board of Control, until the affairs of the several branches of the State Bank of Ohio shall be should be several branches of the State Bank of Ohio shall be finally closed up, shall be a body corporate, by the name of the State Bank of Ohio, capable of contracting and of prosecuting, and delending in suits or actions at law, or in chancery, as fully as natural persons, and doing all other acts and things necessary to effect the object contemplated in this act by the formation of said board.

Section 18. All notes issued by any branch to circulate as money, shall be signed by the President of the Board of Control, countersigned by the Cashier of the branch by which they are issued.

Section 19. The circulation of the branches are regulated as fellows:—On the sirst hundred theusand dollars, or any lesser amount of its capital, not more than twice the amount of such capital. On the second hundred thousand dollars, or part thereof, not more than once and a half of the amount of such capital, over one hundred thousand. On the third hundred thousand dollars, or part thereof, not more than once and a quarter the amount of such capital, over the hundred thousand dollars, or part thereof, not more than once and a quarter the amount of such capital, over three hundred thousand dollars, not more than once and a quarter the amount of such capital; over three hundred thousand dollars, not more than once and a quarter the amount of such capital; over three hundred thousand dollars, not more than once the amount of such capital, over three hundred thousand dollars, not more than amount equal to the safety fund an amount equal to the safety fund an amount equal to the percent on the amount of capital board, and on its portion of the safety fund in amount equal to the notes for circulation delivered. The amount so deposited to be called the Bafety Fund, to be inserted and reserved for the redemption of the circulation of any one or more of said branches that may fail to redeem its notes.

Secrios 30th. In relati

SECTION 31st. The Tressurer of the State shall deliver to any Independent Banking Company, notes for circulation to any amount not exceeding the value of the certificates of funded debt deposited with him, but at no time

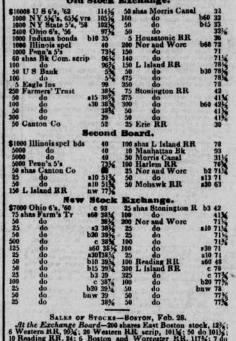
stock.

Section 39th. In case any Independent Company fails or redeem its notes on demand, the Treasurer of the State shall, within thirty days after receiving netice of such shall, within thirty days after receiving netice of such shall, within thirty days after receiving netice of such shall, within thirty days after receiving netice of such shall, within thirty days after receiving netice of such sall within thirty days after receiving netice of such sall within the company of the proceeds redeem the circulation.

Section 44. The stockholders, collectively, of any Independent Banking Company, shall at no time be lie ble os the company, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three fifths of the amount of capital stock paid in; nor shall the Directors be so liable, except to such amount, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by the bye-laws of such company, adopted by its stockholders.

Section 45. Any Independent Banking Company wishing to reduce its circulation, must deliver an amount not less at any one time than five thousand dellars, to be destroyed; and the Treasurer shall rectransfer a corresponding amount of funded debt deposited.

The sections from the 45th throughout the remainder of the bill, contain general provisions. It appears by this set, that there are two systems of banking authorized. One the State Bank of Onio and branches, with capitals not to exceed \$5,150,000, and the independent of free banking systems similar to that of this State. The two systems authorized by this bill do not materially differ from the Safety Fund and Free Banking systems of this State. This bill is a strict party measure. The whigs being in power in both branches of the legislature, and the Governor of the State belonging to the same party, they have been able to get up a bill to suit themselves; it having been opposed section by section by the opposing party. Whatever odium may hereafter be attached to the bill, will fall upon the whig party, and whatever benefit may arise



Total 6,276 Total Pots, bbts Pearls Total 6,562

8,627 12,836 Corrow—The sales to day amount to 600 hal Change, and about 800 bales in the afternoon. It without decided change, but the market is grad favor of the buyer. We annex quotations:—

Uplds. & Florida. Uplds. Florida. N.Or.
inferior. 4 a 4 4
Ordinary. 4 a 4
Middling. 5 a 5 4
Middling fair. 6 a 6 6
Fair. 6 a 6 7
Good fair. 6 a 6 7
Fine. 7 a 8
Stock, 43,000 bales. Freight to Liverpool

ve, ic.

Hay—Common qualities North River bale sell, as wanted, at 52 a 55c. Prime is held at 58c. The opening of the river will increase the supply.

Whitakky—Drudge casks are still held at 22c. Western was a vary moderate request, and we

and prison berrels are in very moderate request, and we quote 22 a 23c.

Real Estate—At Auction—Premises 100 Bowery; lot 25 by 100 ft, store nearly 60 feet deep; front building three stories, with offices in the rear two steries high, \$14000 No. 18 Pell street, lot 24 by 87 ft.

Two story attic and frame house, with kitchen and tea room in the rear, with eight lots of ground, together 100 by 200 feet, on west side of Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Fulton ferry.

Two lots on 12th street, 175 feet cast of 3d avenue, each 25 by 103 ft, at \$1.800.

Two lots in 38th street, 145 feet west of 3d avenue, together 50 ft front, 42 feet deep one side, 50 the other, at \$215.

Two lots adjoining, together 50 ft front, 50 ft deep one side, 57 the other, at \$180.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

March 1.—Beef cattle continue to arrive very feeely,

March 1.—Beef cattle continue to arrive very freely, and have met with pretty ready sale this week, at about former prices. On Monday last the efferings at the scales embraced 650 head, of which 111 were driven to other markets, and 439 purchased by packers and butchers in the city, at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof—equal to \$4.60 a. 575 not. Yesterday nearly all of those left over at the commencement of the week were sold at about the prices which were paid on Monday. Sales of live hogs have been making throughout the week at \$4.75 a. \$5 per 100 lbs. principally at \$4.87§.

Foreign Markets.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

MAYAGUKZ, (P. R.) Feb. 16.

Our crop has never promised more fisteringly, and will be unusually heavy, but prices of produce are so low that very little animation is manifest. Sugars, 24 to 23 and macq.; molasses 12\$ to 13\$ 110 qs. cask included; coffee, 8\$c in bulk—sli shipping to Europe.

On Saturday evening, 1st inst. George Hastlin, merchant, late of the firm of Hamlin & Hasbrook, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, 52 Leight street, this alternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday evening, 2d inst. after a severe illness, Jonathan Lovejov, of Lovejoy's Hotel, aged 65 years.

Passengers Arrived.

Havana—Barque Rapid—Miss Alice Garish, of Boston; P F Gardenas, Mdm Artis, Mr Nojera, Cuba.

Mayaouzz—Schr Hope—Capt Byard, of sch Siam, condemned at Mayaguez.

SINGAPORE, &C.—Ship Sophia Walker—Mr Moutgomery, D. Parker, of Boston.

Liverroou.—Steam skip Hibernia, from Boston—James M. Foyer, Natkan Montague, G H Booth, H M Clapp, J G Well, Jas F Levin, Augustine Heard, M. Zigemais, of Bostos: E H. R Lyman, Wicksley, E Bourry, M. A Blanc, H T Jenains, C Rozzell, M. Fellows, S S W Barry, Rossin, H. Smith, Nyork, A W M'Intosh, Norfolk, Va; Dr T Hughes, Col Spencer, 60th Regt, and R Ross, 93d Regt, of Canada; Lieut Felley, 32d Regt, Mous Gestein, T Wilson, Jas Connel, Moutreal; John Martin, Wisconsin; P O'Couner, G D Pallock, England; John Simons, Royal Engineers, of do—30. For Halifax—Mrs Jones, J T Ives, W S Black, Thos Croil—5. Fotal 35.

VERA CRUZ-Scht Jerome, from Boston—F M Dimond, U S Consul at Vera Cruz.

Foreign Importations.

Liverpool.—Ship Nile—100 tons 426 bdls 320 sheet 80 bolt from G W Shields—1010 sacks salt Woodhull & Minturns—18 pks C M Laipps—230 G H Ball—31 Woodhull & Minturns—18 pks C M Laipps—230 G H Ball—31 Wood. Folger & Messer—3 Harden & co—14 H Coxel—1 Roche Bres & co—1 Wilson & Brown—1 Mrs Davies—12 cks 3 chains to order.

Havena—Barque Rapid—76,000 segars O & A Wetmore—32., 000 Smith. Thurgat & co—16,000 J Corris—215,000 B M Picabis—25,000 J Manzanedo—135,000 Lillie & Rasines—407,000 Renauld & Francois—25,000 J H Faber—1,000 Frime, Ward & King—13,000 E Van Antwerp—16,000 W H Westervelt—3,000 G box G Merle—4,000 D Cartis—42,000 Sfikin & Ironside—54 E R Wyle—10 A Patte—31 Chastelain & Ponvert—15 G H Kraymborg—3 A A Samanos—5 Oelrichs & Kruger—51 J F Rodriguez—41 Grinnell, Minturn & co—6 C W Valte—15 cerns indigo Logan & Funce, Philad—7 bales tobacc Pena & Rivas—10 do 1 box J Wallis ir—16,000 segars 21 bxs W H Thomas—2 bxs Rev F Varela—1 J Benson—50 doz pumpkins J A Weiler—30,000 segars to order.

Domestic Importations.

New Orleans—Ship John N Cooper—1314 pigs les
39 bbits J McCallough & co—14 bags Gregor, Wase &
39 bbits O kegs F I Newins & som—129 bales cotton J G
1427 hides Becket & co—14 bbits 15 tes Battolle & We
bbits A R Tucker—214 E Bogatt—25 hbds Striges & co
bbits 212 hides E Bossange—632 bbits Nevins & co—
Dows & Cary—52 cks Ayres & Tunis—15 J H Reed—5
Miller—386 bales cotton Roberts & Williams—135 do
to order.

Miller-386 bales cotton Roberts & Williams—135 do 520 kegs to order.

SAVANNAH—firig Georgius a—11 bales O & A Wetmore—83 Godey & Wells—313 E & R R Graves—1 cask 1 collis rope J F Turcan.

GEORGETOWN—Schr S Taylor—88 bales cotton Smith, Mills & co—315 Rachett & Belchar—3 do 100 bbls turpentine Sprague, Robinsons have